

UGS-Pharmacology

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Lecture 1

Diuretics

Corrected by:

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UGS-Pharmacology **Lecture 1**

Which of the following drugs causes hyperkalemia? Select one:

- A- Hydrochlorothiazide
- B- Indapamide
- C- Spironolactone
- D- Chlorothiazide
- E- Furosemide

answer: c

One of the following diuretics is safe to use in renal failure?

- a. Hydrochlorothiazide
- b. Acetazolamide
- c. Spironolactone
- d. Furosemide
- e. indapamide

answer: e

Furosemide is useful for the treatment of all of the conditions except?

- a. Congestive heart failure
- b. Acute pulmonary edema
- c. Hypocalcemia
- d. Hypertensive crisis
- e. Edema resulting from hepatic and renal disease

answer: c

One of the following diuretics is useful for kidney stones?

- a. Hydrochlorothiazide
- b. Chlorthalidone
- c. Triamterene
- d. Spironolactone
- e. Furosemide

answer: a

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which of the following drug doesn't interact with thiazide?

- A. lithium
- B. sulfonylurease
- C. cisplatin
- D. NSAID
- E. cardiac glycoside

answer: c



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Lecture 2

drugs & kidney

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UGS-Pharmacology **Lecture 2**

Dose adjustment according to therapeutic index, one is false?

- A) Wide therapeutic index → have only modest impact
- B) Narrow therapeutic index → estimate renal function
- C) Moderate therapeutic index → estimate renal function
- D) Narrow therapeutic index → dosed using robust biomarker

answer: b or c

All therapeutic and preventive strategies when using methotrexate in AKI, one is false?

- A) IV fluid with methotrexate to prevent crystalluria
- B) Thiosulfate with methotrexate to prevent crystalluria
- C) Alkalinize urine
- D) Glucarpidase with methotrexate

answer: b

All of the following drugs cause nephrotoxicity except?

Select one:

- A) Penicillin
- B) NSAIDs including COX-2
- C) Radio-opaque contrast materials
- D) Aminoglycosides
- E) Calcium channel blockers

answer: e